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Barometer 30.02

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March 5, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 65
Humidity " 90 " 71

March 5, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 62
Humidity " 86 " 73

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

No New Developments Regarding Japan.

London, March 4.

The Japanese situation is at present stationary, but the conclusion of negotiations is expected every moment. There is little fear that the Bolsheviks will get much stores from Vladivostok, as the quantities are so vast that it would take six months' normal service to transport them westwards.

Germany's Threat to Japan.

London, March 4.

A message from the Hague states that German political circles are greatly agitated at reports regarding Japan's Siberian move. Inspired Press comment states that Germany will not fight in Siberia, but if the Japanese attempt to rob Germany of the profits of her peace with Russia, Germany will quickly reply. Germany will only help Russia against Japan if Russia asks her, and then on her own terms.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Allied Diplomats Subjected to Indignities.

London, March 4.

Telegrams from Petrograd show that the Allied diplomats were subjected to numerous indignities prior to their departure. They were detained for hours at the station, their papers were minutely scrutinised. Several persons, including Allied officers, intending to accompany them, were obliged to remain behind, the authorities maintaining that the train was strictly reserved for diplomats. The Italian Ambassador was not allowed to leave, on the pretext that he endeavoured to smuggle non-Embassy men among the staff.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

Soviets to Discuss the Terms.

London, March 4.

A message from Petrograd says that the Central Executive Committee proclaims that within a fortnight the Peace Treaty must be definitely ratified on both sides, but since some of the Soviets favour peace at any price others are ready to raise the masses against German Imperialism. It is urgent to provoke an extraordinary assembling of the Soviets to settle the question. The date which has been fixed is March 12, at Moscow.

The Kaiser's Delight.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has telegraphed to Count Hertling, saying: "The German sword, wielded by great Army leaders, has brought peace with Russia. It especially satisfies me that German blood and German Kultur have been saved."

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Good Work by the Australians.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on the repulsing, by the Australians, of a raid, says:—During the raid there were a number of English spoken calls for help. One came from the Commander of the raid, who was ultimately found dead. When the position was restored, 25 enemy corpses were found hanging on the barbed wire. Our casualties were very slight. Another smaller raid against the Australians utterly failed owing to the losses inflicted.

Some Successful British Raids.

London, March 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Australians entered trenches at Warrenton last night, killing at least fifty of the enemy and destroying several dug-outs. They brought back eleven prisoners and also successfully raided to the east of Messines and south of Hollebeke, prisoners being taken in each case.

Men of the Middlesex Regiment raided to the north of Passchendaele, taking several prisoners. Our casualties in these raids were light.

We entered the lines at other points without securing prisoners, as the garrison had withdrawn. We repulsed an attempted raid to the south of St. Quentin. The enemy's artillery at dawn developed considerable activity in the Lens sector.

BRAZIL'S PRO-ALLY PRESIDENT.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that Senator Rodrigues Alves, who was President from 1902 to 1906, has been re-elected President. He is strongly pro-Ally.

THE IRISH UNREST.

London, March 4.

Lord French has gone to County Clare.

ITALY'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Third Loan has already reached five milliards lire, exceeding by two milliards the previous best.

CANADIAN ELECTION RETURNS.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the final election returns show that the Union Government received 155,282 civilian and 191,510 military votes more than the Opposition Government, gaining a majority of sixty-nine seats.

"TANK WEEK" AT HOME.

London, March 4.

His Majesty the King has sent a message to Mr. Bonar Law on the opening of "Tank Week," saying:—"I should like to wish you every success in the great efforts being made throughout the country in connection with Business Week. I am confident that my people are willing to contribute now and in the future whatever money may be necessary to secure victory."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF CAMBRAI.

Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatch.

London, March 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch dealing with the Battle of Cambrai, mentions that it was proposed to stop the attack 48 hours after the commencement, or sooner if results did not justify a continuance. Detailing the reasons for the continuance after the expiry of this period, Sir Douglas Haig states that the positions captured north of Flesquieres were completely commanded by Bourlon Ridge and must be abandoned unless the Ridge was gained. On the other hand the enemy showed signs of withdrawing and the loss of the Ridge would probably cause the Germans to abandon the carefully prepared defence systems for a considerable distance to the north. The enemy was not yet too strong in the Bourlon region to be overcome by the numbers at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal. An additional and most important argument for continuing the attack was the enemy offensive in Italy. Moreover, two divisions under orders for Italy were placed at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal, therefore the prospect of securing Bourlon seemed good.

Dealing with the enemy counter-attack on November 30, Sir Douglas Haig says that at the northern end of Bourlon Ridge and the Gouzeaucourt sector the swiftness of the enemy's advance, after the opening of the bombardment, appears to have overwhelmed our troops, both in the line and the immediate support, almost before they realized that the attack had begun. The nature of the bombardment contributed to the success of the enemy's plan. No steadily advancing barrage gave warning of the approach of the German assault columns, whose secret assembly was assisted by the formation of the ground and the morning mist. It was only when the attack was upon them that a great number of low-flying German aeroplanes rained machine-guns fire upon our infantry, while the extensive use of smoke shells and bombs made it most difficult for our troops to see what was happening on other parts of the battlefield.

"There is little doubt that although the attack was expected generally, yet in these areas of the battle an assault was effected by local surprise." Sir Douglas Haig says that the greatest credit is due to the troops at Asnières, Bourlon and Meuvres for their most gallant service on this day. Their steady courage and staunchness saved possible serious consequences.

Dealing with the results of the battle, the dispatch says that there is little doubt that it was of considerable indirect assistance available German reserves at a time when a great concentration of German divisions was still being maintained in Flanders. There is evidence that German divisions, intended for the Italian theatre, were diverted to Cambrai and it is probable that the further concentration of German forces against Italy was at the most critical period when the Italians were making their first stand on the Piave.

The partial success of the enemy's attack may be taken to show that the garrison on this front was insufficient, either owing to want of numbers, lack of training or exhaustion from the previous fighting. Sir Douglas Haig emphasizes that captured maps and others prove that the enemy aimed at far greater results than were achieved. Three convergent attacks were to be made on the salient formed by the British advance, two of which were delivered approximately simultaneously near Gouzeaucourt and Asnières, followed by a still more powerful attack at Bourlon. The objectives of these attacks were extended to the high ground at Bapaume and Trecaucourt and the enemy hoped to capture and destroy the whole British forces in the Cambrai salient. This bold and ambitious plan was foiled on the greater part of the front by the splendid defence of the British divisions engaged, and though the defence was temporarily broken down in one area, the recovery that was made by the weak forces still left, and those within immediate reach, was most praiseworthy.

After paying a tribute to the manner in which General Byng conducted the operations, the dispatch states that the great offensive value of the tanks was conclusively proved. In view of this experience the enemy may well hesitate to deplete any portion of his front in order to free troops for a decisive action elsewhere.

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

Sweden Objects to German Occupation.

London, March 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Germany has officially informed Sweden that she is sending troops to Finland, at the request of the Finnish Government, to suppress the Revolution. German troops will use the Aaland Islands as a halting place. Germany assures Sweden that she has no territorial interest in the Aaland Islands and recognises Sweden's vital interests therein. Sweden replied that she strongly objects to the eventual inclusion of the Aaland Islands in the sphere of the war operations, and emphasizes that even the limited utilization of the islands according to the German conditions might create difficulties in the way of Sweden's humanitarian work of protection of the population of the islands. The Swedish Commander at Aaland has been informed of the expected arrival of the German expedition.

BRITAIN'S FINE ARMY.

A Glowing Tribute from France.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the *Temps* special correspondent at the front pays a high tribute to the British Army. He says:—"Those who come in contact with its various contingents note the extraordinary moral of these troops which come from all parts of the world. The solidity of their defence, the confidence in their leaders, the comparative comfort of their quarters and the abundance and variety of food are equally important factors in this happy state of mind."

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN ITALY.

London, March 4.

It is reported from Italy that there has been a sensational arrest of numerous prominent men, including millionaires connected with the silk industry, on a charge of supplying Swiss firms with silk valued at millions sterling, this being ultimately used for Zappalina.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AT ANTWERP.

Eight Death Sentences.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a sensational espionage trial which occurred in Antwerp was concluded on February 21. There were 63 prisoners, and the Court sentenced eight to death, and many others to imprisonment with hard labour.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

German Claims to Huge Booty.

London, March 3.

A wireless German official message states: After hard fighting we captured Pleskau, also Polozk and Borissoff and effected a junction with Polish divisions at Bobruisk. The Austro-Germans entered Shorinsk. We have captured so far 6,500 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine-guns, 1,000 vehicles including 500 motor vehicles, eleven armoured motor-cars, 12,600 rifles, 800 locomotives, 8,000 railway trucks and great quantities of artillery munitions. Moreover we took at Reval 513 men, 220 guns and 22 aeroplanes.

A further armistice has been granted to Rumania to continue the peace negotiations.

Petrograd Bombed.

Petrograd, March 3.

A German aeroplane bombed the city and killed three, and wounded five.

Peace Treaty Signed.

Basle, March 4.

A German official message says: Peace was signed at five o'clock on evening of March 3.

Later,

A wireless German official message states: Owing to the peace treaty military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

Dissatisfied with Peace Terms.

Petrograd, March 3.

A large number of provincial Soviets, including those of St. Petersburg, convened a congress of Soviets to discuss the conditions.

German Transport Movements.

Stockholm, March 4.

The papers publish a report from Gothland that a squadron of fifteen German ships, with transports passed on March 3 northwards.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Capture a Few Prisoners.

London, March 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter north-eastward of Polygon Wood.

A French communiqué reports a lively artillery action on the right of the Meuse, in the Woëvre, Domire and Badonvilliers regions, with a violent enemy bombardment of the French lines north of the Rhone-Rhine canal.

The German Attacks.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: Between St. Quentin and Polygon Wood there were six enemy raids on Friday night and also two enemy attacks. Particular features of the raids were the intensity of the enemy barrages and the promptitude and volume of our own artillery in response, the almost exclusive use of the rifle for repulse and the dislocation of picked German troops to press home an attack. The biggest attack occurred against the Portuguese on front of 3,000 yards, between La Bassée Road and Tannay, in which a whole enemy battalion assaulted after a whirlwind bombardment. Fierce hand to hand fighting occurred, but a dashing Portuguese counter-attack caught the enemy who were still at grips in the trenches.

How the Australians repulsed a raid was characteristically brilliant. A terrific bombardment preceded an attack by a party of 200 many of whom were English-speaking. The principal point of attack was a little post the garrison of which put up a most valiant defence. Nevertheless the enemy carried the post and pressed on to Company Headquarters, where a counter-attack, organised by the platoon commander, irresistibly bore down upon the Germans, who scattered like chaff.

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RAID ON OSTEND.

London, March 4.

The Admiralty states: Aircraft successfully raided sea-plane sheds at Ostend, where a number of hits were obtained from an altitude of 150 to 200 feet. There were also three direct hits on an anti-aircraft battery in the vicinity. All our machines returned.

THE GERMAN RAIDER'S ACTIVITIES.

Copenhagen, March 4.

German officers of the Igozimendi state that the Turritella was seized in February 1917. She was the first victim of the Wolf. The steamer was sunk on February 27 in the Arabian Gulf. The Jumna was blown up on March 1st and the British steamer Wardsworth sank on March 11th. Also in the Arabian Gulf, The Wolf then sailed to the Pacific and sank the Beluga between Australia and the Kermadec Islands. The American schooner Encore, loaded with petrol from which the Wolf's seaplane replenished her store, was sunk between Bismarck Islands and New Guinea on July 16. Thereafter the Matunga from which great quantities of food were taken, were seized. The raider then sailed to Ceylon laying mines, particularly near Colombo. Here the Hitachi Maru with a very valuable cargo of rubber and copper was captured after a short fight wherein twelve of her crew were killed.

HALIFAX RELIEF.

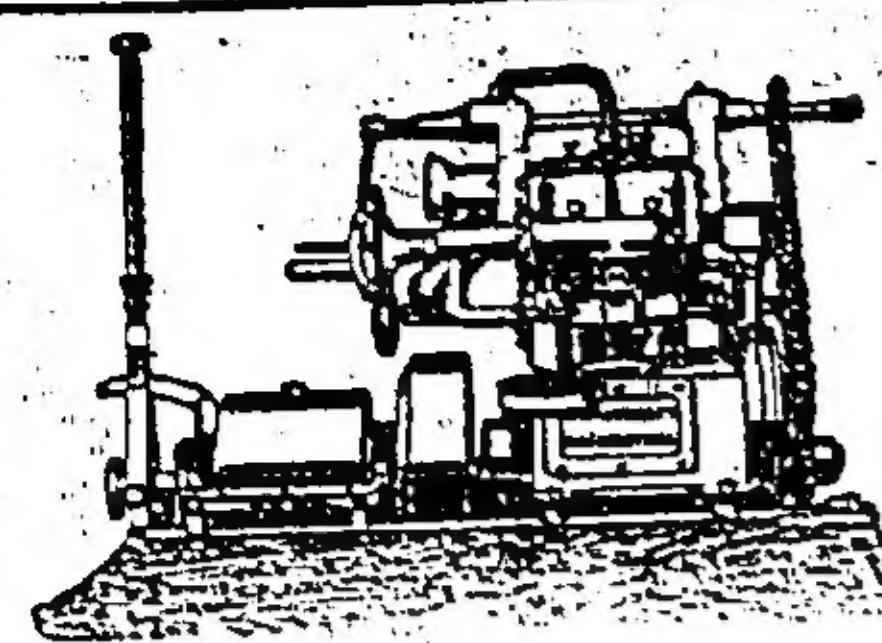
A Fete Held at Singapore.

After two unavoidable postponements on account of the elements, the fete arranged by the Straits Chinese community in aid of the Halifax Relief Fund, took place on the Raffles Reclamation at Singapore recently, when, favoured by ideal weather, it was well attended, large crowds, mostly children began to pour into the grounds a little after two o'clock, and soon did justice to the many attractions, such as merry go round, wheel of fortune, sweet stalls and other forms of enjoyment dear to the heart of the little folks.

Music by the S. V. C. band kindly lent by Lieut. Col. Dartick, and the Alhambra Orchestra were much enjoyed as were the parades by over 300 pupils of the Chinese Schools, whose flag drill was very creditable, the result of much training.

The Boy Scouts also did good work

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.

FOOD PRICES.

It was not so many days ago that we took occasion to comment in this column on the squeezing propensities of the Chinese retail dealer. Our observations were then of a general character. Since then, information has come to our knowledge which would appear to lend colour to the idea that the compradores have again been in conclave with a view to the further exploitation of the public. Many of them, we hear, have circularised their customers to the effect that, in consequence of an alleged shortage of mutton, the price of that very necessary commodity has been advanced as from the 1st instant. Accordingly, the household "book" shows an increase which works out at about four or five cents a pound. In what manner the alleged shortage has been brought about, the compradores say not. Their excuse will probably be that it is "because of the war," or may be the recent earthquake has something to do with the matter! It would be as well, however, if the authorities took pains to investigate the point in order to ascertain whether or not there is any reasonable ground for this fresh imposition.

This question of the price of the meat may not be a very big one of itself, but it is typical of what is occurring in many other directions. It will be recalled that in October last an outbreak of anthrax was reported in the district from which cattle are imported into Hongkong, necessitating the slaughter of many animals, with a resultant shortage. The authorities then intimated that dealers were permitted to raise the prices for the various kinds of beef by 15 per cent. "until further notice." There were good and sufficient reasons for the authorisation of that increase, and no-one complained. A couple of weeks later, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board definitely stated that "in a short time" the price of beef would come down, adding that there was then no shortage of cattle. But what are the facts? Since that time, the compradores have gone on charging the higher price, and, though we may reasonably assume that the anthrax outbreak is now a thing of the past, they continue to raise in their extra 15 per cent profit. Why the Government has not ordered a reversion to the old price, we should much like to know. It would seem that, realising that the authorities are not bothering further in the matter, the compradores have agreed to put up the charges for mutton so that the normal ratio as between the prices of mutton and beef shall be restored, for, ordinarily, mutton sells at a higher rate than beef and the compradores apparently see no reason why, if they can get increased prices for beef, the rule should not also apply to mutton. That, at any rate, is the only explanation we can think of to account for this latest move. And it is quite in line with "the Hongkong way"—prices can go up on the flimsiest pretext, but it almost needs a miracle to bring them down.

Where, we may be pardoned for asking, is the illustrious Food Committee in all this? It was appointed for the specific purpose of periodically fixing prices of foodstuff, and that it has powers in the matter has been demonstrated by the summoning of shopkeepers for selling above the authorised prices. But it is some very considerable time now since a prosecution of that character was instituted. Why has the Committee lapsed into inaction? Is it asleep, or has it, to continue the Scriptural analogy, "gone on a journey"? One thing is certain—it is not concerning itself with the very many instances of flagrant profiteering which are apparent to everybody in Hongkong. At home, the profiteer is severely punished. Here he has the whole field to himself. When will the Government goad the Food Committee into action? The compradores have had their turn. Surely some solicitude should ere this be shown for the long-suffering public.

Street Preaching.

The returns for the past week show that the outbreak of spotted fever has not yet been suppressed, there being over seventy cases, with close on forty deaths, since the last figures were issued. The epidemic is almost exclusively confined to the Chinese section of the population, and we are wondering whether all that might be done is being accomplished to keep the disease within limits. A well-known Chinese resident has informed us that, in his opinion, the epidemic is being aggravated by large crowds gathering to hear street lecturers. He states that every night, in practically all parts of the city, groups of hundreds of natives gather to listen to these pavement orators—the very thing that ought to be guarded against at times like the present. Incidentally, it may be added that the lecturers ostensibly discourse on medicine, whereas in reality they indulge in political tirades, mainly directed against the Peking Government and more especially against Lung Chai-kwong. If the facts are as stated (and we have good reasons for believing that they are), it would be as well if the Government employed a few listeners, for we fear that Hongkong is too often used as a base for political propaganda. At any rate, the temporary prohibition of street preaching would be opportune at the moment, and, by enforcing it, the authorities would most likely kill two birds with the one stone.

Hongkong's Lifts.
It has been suggested to us by a reader that in view of the collapse of the mistakes at the Racecourse, in which so much faith has hitherto been placed, occasion might be taken to see that due and proper precautions are taken in regard to other conveniences which are in general use by the public. He instances the elevators which are to be found in most of the large offices and hotels in the Colony, and gives it as his opinion that many of these are very easily examined for a number of lifts in use, the safety apparatus of which is always clogged with dirt, and adds that some of them are eccentric in their movements as to suggest that they badly require supervision. Unless this matter is seen to, he says, we may one of these days have a nasty accident occurring. We do not know what steps, if any, are taken to see that the lifts in use here are in good order, but if it should be the case that the authorities do not compel periodical testing, then we think it high time they did.

Germany Unmasked.
Practically ever since the war first broke out, there has been a long succession of exposures in one part of the world or another, showing that in the matter of intrigue our Teutonic enemies are not only past masters at the game but have descended to the very lowest depths in an endeavour to gain unfair advantages. Every week there is being unearthed in America a budget of documents revealing the extent to which seemingly friendly Germans are plotting against the world, and the latest revelations in connection with the Indian conspiracy trial form another objet lesson for the democracies of the world to learn. Coincident with emphatic denials that she has no dreams of world conquest and that she is fighting a defensive war, Germany is being exposed as a vast disseminator of revolt, a proceeding not done merely for the sake of embarrassing her enemies but to secure a hold on territories she has long coveted to rule. Mr. F. N. Doubleday recently showed how the menacing hand of Germany was, long before the war, reaching out to the Philippines, and it would easily be possible to give a long recital of other exposures which prove beyond all possible doubt that Germany had seriously aimed at world domination. When one realises what such an event would result in, the war that the Allies are waging takes on the hue of a crusade—a crusade that would keep the world free from the sway of autocracy, under which peoples would be denied natural development and be forced to conform to the dictates of self-glorified potentates.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 2nd, 1918:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for week.
This Year:	\$21,068	125,408
Last Year:	19,964	126,733
Increase:	1,104	1,325
Decrease:		

Thus, the first prize-winner receives \$550, and the second prize-winner holding numbers above and below his ticket wins \$300. In addition to these prizes, there were also offered 750 of \$1 each, for which Mrs. Lloyd George drew out the tickets in handfuls; the winning number for these will be posted up in Selfridge's.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT HAPPINESS MAY ENTER THE SOUL WE MUST FIRST SWEEP IF CLEAN OF ALL IMAGINARY EVILS—Fontenelle.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of America's rejection of the German proposal for the settlement of the Lusitania affair.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 21.17/8d.

Pianoforte Recital.

Mr. E. Danenberg's fourth annual pupils' pianoforte recital is to take place at St. Andrew's Hall at 5.15 p.m. on the 20th instant.

Land Sale.

Garden Lot No. 52, above Bowen Road, was sold at the P.W.D. offices yesterday. It comprises about 8,000 square feet and was purchased by Mr. E. Newhouse at the upset price of \$400.

The Rat Nuisance.

During the week ending February 16 no less than 1,497 rats were caught and examined for plague, and in the following week 1,855 were accounted for. None of the rats gave evidence of plague infection.

For War Charities.

Acting on the suggestion of a correspondent, contained in a letter published in our issue of yesterday, an anonymous writer sends us two tickets bought at the Races, redeemable for \$15, to be turned over to the War Charities Fund.

Lecture.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, tomorrow at 9 p.m. when a lecture will be delivered by Lieut. Sylvestre Lee, the subject being "Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Central China." This lecture is open to the public, and will be the last of the series arranged for this session.

The Colony's Death Rate.

The return presented at this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board showed that the death rate of the Colony, for the week ended February 10, was 20.9 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week of last year of 27.1. The rate for the week ended February 17 was 26.00, as compared with 25.3 last year.

Stolen Shoes.

A coolie was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a pair of shoes from Messrs. Whitesaway, Leidlow and Co. Mr. Hidden, of the firm, spoke to seeing defendant being held by an Indian watchman and the shoes lying on the floor. Robberies were of frequent occurrence of late, but the culprits were seldom caught. Defendant was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

From the Colonial Secretariat we have received the following telegram, dated the 4th March, 1918, which has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Bangkok:—"Your telegram of 22nd February, Hongkong declared to be infected cerebro spinal meningitis; all ships leaving subsequently to 2nd March should call at Koh Phra get pratique."

The Colony's Health.

The weekly health return shows that the number of cerebro spinal fever cases which occurred during the week ending March 2, was 71, of which 58 occurred in the City of Victoria and 13 elsewhere. There were 38 deaths. One patient was Portuguese and the rest Chinese. There were also three cases of diphtheria (two fatal), all being Chinese, two cases of enteric (one fatal), one being Indian and one English, one fatal case of scarlet fever (Chinese) and two fatal cases of small-pox (Chinese).

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 2nd, 1918:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for week.
This Year:	\$21,068	125,408
Last Year:	19,964	126,733
Increase:	1,104	1,325
Decrease:		

WAR BOND PRIZES.

Draw by Mrs. Lloyd George.

"This is rather an innovation from the stand-point of a commercial house," said Mr. Gordon Selfridge, recently when Mrs. Lloyd George drew the winning numbers of the War Bond prizes. The function took place in the Palm Court of Selfridge's, before a small crowd of holders of the lucky vouchers; the dense fog may have prevented a larger attendance. And, possibly, the same cause affected the spirits of those who did come, as there was an entire lack of enthusiasm throughout the proceedings, not a solitary handclap being given when any of the winners were announced. Therefrom it was to be surmised that none of those present possessed tickets bearing the magic numbers.

On the platform was a brown hexagonal tombola, into which the duplicate numbers were placed, a sturdy sergeant being entrusted with the duty of turning the handle. Mrs. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Lady Markham and Mrs. Henry, took a smiling interest in the proceedings, and at the given moment inserted her hand into an aperture of the "magic wheel" and drew out a number. This was the winner of the first prize of \$500 bonds, the number, as given below, being 10,673. Again the wheel went spinning round, and once more Mrs. Lloyd George withdrew a ticket for the second prize. But the announcement of the number fell quite flat. The wheel of fortune was given one more turn, this time for the consolation prizes, namely, the numbers immediately above and below the first prize number; the lucky first prize winner also won a consolation prize of \$50, as he had bought the ticket No. 19,674.

For the full series of \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, and the popular \$5 bonds the winning numbers were as follows:

	First Prize.	Second Prize.	Consolation Prizes.
First Prize, \$500	No. 19,675	No. 19,677	No. 19,674
Second Prize, \$200	No. 19,676	No. 19,678	No. 19,676
Consolation Prizes, \$50
...	No. 19,675	No. 19,676	No. 19,675
...	No. 19,676	No. 19,677	No. 19,676
...	No. 19,677	No. 19,678	No. 19,677
...	No. 19,678	No. 19,679	No. 19,678
...	No. 19,679	No. 19,680	No. 19,679
...	No. 19,680	No. 19,681	No. 19,680
...	No. 19,681	No. 19,682	No. 19,681
...	No. 19,682	No. 19,683	No. 19,682
...	No. 19,683	No. 19,684	No. 19,683
...	No. 19,684	No. 19,685	No. 19,684
...	No. 19,685	No. 19,686	No. 19,685
...	No. 19,686	No. 19,687	No. 19,686
...	No. 19,687	No. 19,688	No. 19,687
...	No. 19,688	No. 19,689	No. 19,688
...	No. 19,689	No. 19,690	No. 19,689
...	No. 19,690	No. 19,691	No. 19,690
...	No. 19,691	No. 19,692	No. 19,691
...	No. 19,692	No. 19,693	No. 19,692
...	No. 19,693	No. 19,694	No. 19,693
...	No. 19,694	No. 19,695	No. 19,694
...	No. 19,695	No. 19,696	No. 19,695
...	No. 19,696	No. 19,697	No. 19,696
...	No. 19,697	No. 19,698	No. 19,697
...	No. 19,698	No. 19,699	No. 19,698
...	No. 19,699	No. 19,700	No. 19,699
...	No. 19,700	No. 19,701	No. 19,700
...	No. 19,701	No. 19,702	No. 19,701
...	No. 19,702	No. 19,703	No. 19,702
...	No. 19,703	No. 19,704	No. 19,703
...	No. 19,704	No. 19,705	No. 19,704
...	No. 19,705	No. 19,706	No. 19,705
...	No. 19,706	No. 19,707	No. 19,706
...	No. 19,707	No. 19,708	No. 19,707
...	No. 19,708	No. 19,709	No. 19,708
...	No. 19,709	No. 19,710	No. 19,709
...	No. 19,710	No. 19,711	No. 19,710
...	No. 19,711	No. 19,712	No. 19,711
...	No. 19,712	No. 19,713	No. 19,712
...	No. 19,713	No. 19,714	No. 19,713
...	No. 19,714	No. 19,715	No. 19,714
...	No. 19,715	No. 19,716	No. 19,715
...	No. 19,716	No. 19,717	No. 19,716
...	No. 19,717	No. 19,718	No. 19,717
...	No. 19,718	No. 19,719	No. 19,718
...	No. 19,719	No. 19,720	No. 19,719
...	No. 19,720	No. 19,721	No. 19,72

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 23.

The following is the latest War Charities subscription list:

General.	
Meers, A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. Staff (Monthly sub.)	49
Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)	10
Wong Siu Woon	5
Mr. W. Murray Scott	91.60
Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)	20
Sir Robert Ho Tung, refund of special War Tax from tenants for 4th quarter 1917	176.52
Two ladies of Quality Kowloon British School (Monthly sub.)	8
Victoria British School (Monthly sub.)	10
Brummies (Monthly sub.)	100
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	20
H.E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)	50
Staff, Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. V. Bjerre (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.).	10
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. F. E. A. Worsoe (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)	5
P. and Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)	25
Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)	10
St. J. Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)	150
Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)	20
Britshers (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)	50
Lunch Sweeper G.H. Hongkong Police Reserve Club	489.50
Douglas Sweep	332.50
A. H. B. Staff, Messrs Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Monthly sub.)	25
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)	80
Dockyard Billiard Handicap	30
Mr. G. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.)	20
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gourpertz (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25
Proceeds of Assault at Arms held on 10/12/17 under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve	446
Pupils of St. Joseph's College	105
Orderly	23.17
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	20
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50
Monthly subscriptions	3,231.50
Red Cross	63.15
The "Court Cards"	50
A lamp presented by Mr. C. F. Crosswell, refilled at the Washout Customs Club	200.25
"Toyland"	20
Anonymous	19.25
Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	19.25
Mr. D. W. Traiman (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. T. Sutherland (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. L. A. Lingland (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. Chapman (Monthly sub.)	10
Kowloon British School (Monthly sub.)	10
P. & Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
O. B. B. (Monthly sub.)	25
L. N. L. (Monthly sub.)	50
Ladies working party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.)	50
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.)	10
Collected from the Boxes at G.P.O., Lower Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier and Blake Pier	5.57
M. S. and E. A. G. (Monthly sub.)	10
Staff-G.P.O. (Monthly sub.)	39.35
Staff-Messrs A. S. Watson and Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. H. Skott (Monthly sub.)	5
Wong Siu Woon (Monthly sub.)	5
Hon. Mr. Oland Severn (Monthly sub.)	50
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3
Mr. G. W. Barton (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. D. W. Traiman (Monthly sub.)	30
Mr. T. Sutherland (Monthly sub.)	5

Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.)

Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)

Mr. V. Bjerre (Monthly sub.)

Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.)

Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)

Mr. F. E. A. Worsoe (Monthly sub.)

Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)

P. and Co. (Monthly sub.)

C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)

Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)

St. J. Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)

Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)

Britshers (Monthly sub.)

Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)

Lunch Sweeper G.H. Hongkong Police Reserve Club

Douglas Sweep

A. H. B. Staff, Messrs Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Monthly sub.)

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The "Court Cards"

A lamp presented by Mr. C. F. Crosswell, refilled at the Washout Customs Club

"Toyland"

Anonymous

Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.)

Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)

Some members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.)

N. W. B.

Mr. J. N. R. Allan (Monthly sub.)

Police, per S. P. F. Boulger H. K. P. & raffis per Sgt. Grimmett

Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)

Some Members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.)

Balance Kowloon Cricket Club, "Our Day" Fair

A. Fisherman (Monthly sub.)

Proceeds of Sale of Tickets & Sale of Programmes at Entertainment at Peak Club, by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes

Blinded Soldiers & Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)

The Art Needs Work Class of the Helena May Institute

Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)

Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)

Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)

Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)

A. M. (Monthly sub.)

Monthly subscriptions

Pipe Fund.

Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.)

Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.

P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly sub.)

BILLIARDS.

5 The Hongkong Championship.

10 Playing in the above competition at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, Gunner J. R.

10 Lord, who was playing Sergeant A.

5 H. Barker, gave a really fine display of billiards, and defeated his opponent by 400 points to 119. Lord was in much better form than when he was defeated by Sergeant Tom Pitt in the recent exhibition game, his highest break being 90, this coming to an end very unfortunately, for Lord misjudged when in a not very difficult position for a corner. He scored practically every time he went to the table, and should, on his present form, succeed in getting through the competition and meeting Sergeant Pitt in the championship match.

100 The following are the latest scores in the second round of the competition:-

5 Pokie P. Wong 400, (highest break) 50) J. S. Jennings 222.

100 E. Guimaraes 400, (break 33) Tsang Po Man 361, A. G. Pile 400, (break 38) C. W. Hart 273.

50 Dockyard Billiard Handicap.

20 The final of the Billiard Handicap in connection with the R. N.

20 Dockyard Recreation Club took place last night, the finalists being Mr. A. Pile, (scr.) and Mr.

25 White (rec. 100). After a very close game Mr. Pile won by 250 points to 210. The prizes were later presented by Mr. Kennett, the winners being:- 1, (wrist watch)-Mr. A. G. Pile; 2, (cue in case) Mr. White; 3, Mr. McCarthy; 4, Mr. Parry. On the call of Mr. Stannard a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Kennett for presenting the prize.

25 HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

An Attractive Change of Programme.

50 Last night there was a most attractive change of programme at Harmston's Circus, many new and novel turns being presented and greatly enjoyed. They included a very clever triple jockey act by Jennie, Willie and Bruce; a smart acrobatic dance by the Martinis; shaft-shooting by the de Villiers troupe; a daring single trapeze act by Miss Jennie; a sensational balancing trap; turns by Mukerjee; and many other arresting features.

55 Every arrangement is made at the huge circus marquee for the comfort and enjoyment of patrons, and the venue is in a healthy open space. To-morrow a most attractive matinee is to take place.

60 HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D.S.P. (R.) state:-

65 Equipment Parades.

Men on duty and therefore unable to attend with their respective units will attend instead on Friday, March 15.

70 A. Fisherman (Monthly sub.)

75 Proceeds of Sale of Tickets & Sale of Programmes at Entertainment at Peak Club, by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes

80 Blinded Soldiers & Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)

85 The Art Needs Work Class of the Helena May Institute

90 Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)

95 Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)

100 Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)

105 Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)

110 A. M. (Monthly sub.)

115 Monthly subscriptions

120 Pipe Fund.

125 Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.)

130 Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.

135 P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

140 Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

145 Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)

150 Officers' Families Fund.

155 P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

160 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

165 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

170 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

175 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

180 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

185 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

190 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

195 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

200 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

205 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

210 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

215 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

220 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

225 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

230 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

235 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

240 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

245 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

250 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

255 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

260 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

26

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.C.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON-VIA-SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. C. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Mountain Climbing—and
Bathing—all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can **Save real Money** if you
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe,
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. These are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:- Company's Office in
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Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru T. 12,500	TUES. 5th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru T. 16,000	FRI. 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT. 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Penang Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & CAPE TOWN
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANA
NEW YORK VIA MANILA, TOSSED, TOWNSEND, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA

* Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

For date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA AND TOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru WED. 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru SAT. 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293;

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TEITO MARU	22,000	9th April.
HIPPO MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, LIMA, QUITO,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	14,500	17,200
KIYO MARU	14,000	14,000
SEIYO MARU	14,000	14,000

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, APPLY TO
JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service-of-Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHE AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins... | FRL. 8th Mar., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 1574.

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI Taisang Fri. 8th Mar. at d'light.

HAIPHONG Lok sang Fri. 8th Mar. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These ships have good passenger accommodation are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes earlier at arrival. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, which can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading accepted for all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.

MAHON LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Colombo when indentured offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Jorge sailing through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIEN LINE—A weekly service is run from Macao to October between Singapore and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chinkiang.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sec. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

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Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sec. Ex. No. 10.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUE

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12. QUEEN'S ROAD

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 15th March.
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th March.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS
IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Post-Office Building, Agents.
Tel. 782 & 795.

DELCO-LIGHT.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.

For the Residence, Bungalow, Yacht & Houseboat, or any place where it is impossible to obtain Municipal electricity.

So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

SAFE.

AIR-COOLED.

DIRECT CONNECTED.

SELF CRANKING.

SELF STOPPING.

SIMPLE OILING DEVICE.

SIMPLE MIXING VALVE.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

CAPACITY:

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Poating	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Shanghai	Shantung	J. M. Co.	7, Mar.
Haiphong	Taisang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Manila	Loksaeng	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongshing	D. L. Co.	8, Mar.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	11, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	15, Mar.
Manila	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuedash	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Ikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Tjitaroen	J.C.J. L.	20, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kawi	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, Apr.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OGII, MUTARE, KISHIDA, YOSHIMOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, KARADA, SHINREI, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBAI Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU-OTARU, MUROBAN, HAKODATE, KOSE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, Dairen, TAIPEE, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address—“IWASAKI.”
Codes: “AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley’s.

AGENCIES—

CHINKLUNG—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MCANDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.:

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived, from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th March, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Generator will furnish 32-16 C.P. lights continuously and the 160 Ampere Accumulator will carry an additional 30.—16 C.P. lamps for eight hours.

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Agents,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
Enemy Questions and Local Issues.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held at 4 p.m. to-day, and is proceeding as we go to press.

Happy Valley Calamity.
Prior to the commencement of business, the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) moved the following resolution:—“Resolved that this Chamber desires to record its deepest sympathy with the relatives of all those who perished or were injured in the terrible catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th of February.” He said:—“The resolution needs no words from me to commend it to your support—the horror of the tragedy is so fresh in our memories and will take so long to fade away, if it ever does, that I am sure it will meet with your unanimous approval. I suggest that we can best show our approval of the resolution by rising and standing for a spot in solemn silence.”

Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded, and the motion was carried by those present standing.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Portuguese Consul, the Japanese Consul and the chief of the Indian community.

The Chairman's Speech.
In his address to the members, the Chairman said:—“Gentlemen,—The report and account of the Chamber for 1917 having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your permission to take them as read, but before formally moving their adoption I desire briefly to refer to the salient features of our year's work. A close study of the very voluminous report must have convinced you all of the enormous mass-of-work-and-correspondence which the past year has involved on the part of your Committee and staff, which easily constitutes a record in the history of the Chamber. It could not have been accomplished but for the loyal and devoted assistance rendered by the various sub-committees; more especially the “Insurance Committee” which sat for many weeks over the “Insurance Bill” and the very-efficient and pain-taking service of our Secretary and his staff whose labours grow yearly more exacting. I desire also to record the valuable service rendered to the Chamber, during my enforced absence, as representative on the Legislative Council and acting Chairman of the Chamber by Mr. S. H. Dodwell. I must also mention our appreciation of the valuable assistance given us, from time to time, by the Government and the sympathetic manner in which most of our proposals have been received and acted upon; notably the request for legislation in connection with insurance evils and protection against claims where contracts have been clearly interfered with by war regulations at Home, and, in this connection, it is only fitting we should record our appreciation of the unfailing energy, tact and courtesy we have received at all times through protracted negotiations at the hands of both the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, and the Colonial Secretariat. Nor should we forget the invaluable assistance given us by the Superintendent of Exports and Imports, whose labours, under the limitations of staff and space, command our respect and sympathy. The Chamber was compelled to protest during the year against the undue delay in securing export permits for metals from this Colony to America, which still continues, though it is clear that the delay occurs in London, and now that the United States of America have joined the Allies, it is astonishing that such serious delays should continue, since they prove a considerable handicap to British trade and are strongly resented by America. There have also been cases where the Chamber has unfortunately been unable to see “eye to eye” with the Government, and being

the guardians of commerce and thus of the Colony's interests, has fearlessly said so, and I cannot help regretting that on the few occasions that this has proved necessary, the Government has invariably taken up an unyielding attitude which cannot be too strongly deplored, since both are, we presume, endeavouring to obtain the best results for the Empire.

Return of Local Volunteers after the War.—Early in the year the Chamber addressed the Government on the return of local Volunteers medically discharged or on the cessation of hostilities, urging that the fullest assistance should be given to what is really highly specialised labour of great economic national value, to return to former occupations in the East, should the men so desire, at the earliest possible moment. The Government promised its active support and further negotiations with the Home Government are now proceeding.

A register of the employees of firms here, now serving on the various battlefronts, is kept by the Chamber, which will gladly do its utmost on application to secure the prompt return of men not fit for further service.

Piece goods clause.—The adoption of a “Piece-Goods clause” limiting the clearances of “Fancies”

goods to four months, after which interest will be charged, marks a step in the right direction, and will, we hope, in time lead to the elimination of the absurdly long clearances and interest loss on piece-goods in general. It has only been possible because the German firms who introduced the long-credit methods, have now been definitely closed down and a cash basis for all business re-established here. It has already produced a healthier state of trade through the prevention of highly speculative buying and consequent over-trading. To those who feared that the closing down of German business in the Colony would be injurious to its economic interests, it is worthy of note, that whilst the commencement of the war, including German Hongkong, there were 148 members of this Chamber, the year just closed records a membership of 163, nor does the Chamber subscribe to this Government's view that the return of German firms to this Colony, is in any way necessary and again records its unshaken conviction that they should not be allowed to do so, save under such terms as will afford complete control over all their actions.

We welcome the establishment

of the “Imperial Trust for the encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research”, whose efforts are already beginning to bear fruit, and have followed with profound interest the further deliberations of the Imperial Council of Commerce whose latest pronouncements tend more and more to support this Chamber's views on post-economic trade—war against our German enemies.

Insurance Deposits.—The legisla-

tion in connection with “Insurance deposits” foreshadowed in the Chairman's speech last year, after protracted negotiations in which the fullest consideration was given to all interests concerned, culminated in the passing of “The Fire and Marine Insurance Companies Deposit Ordinance, 1917” on the 27th of December last. It should result in checking the “rush-room” and financially insurec and unsecured Companies, which were recklessly increasing by leaps and bounds, to the detriment of all sound business and the danger of the insured.

Your Chamber has reason to be

proud of the no small part that it

took in attempting to secure redress for both Services

here from the severe hardship entailed by the ever-

advancing dollar. It is astounding, but true, that telegram upon telegram from all sources, and an offer on behalf of the Colony to bear the burden of the difference in order that the hardship might be immediately relieved, remained unanswered. Months after, and only at the very end of the year, some relief was given, which, whilst it has benefited the rank and file, leaves the hardship as far as officers, and particularly senior married officers are concerned, almost as acute as ever.

Hongkong Defence Corps Camp. You will, no doubt, have read with deep interest the correspondence between your Chamber and Government on the subject of the Hongkong Defence Corps Camp. Under the conditions originally announced by the authorities, it was impossible to carry this out without serious injury to the commerce of the Colony, and your Committee, therefore, felt it incumbent upon them to make the strongest possible protest, and did. Modifications resulted and the Camp became possible without the menace to trade interests so evident before. It is unnecessary to enter again into the controversy as to whether it was necessary and justifiable on the ground of expense or not; all will agree that it was, at any rate, a partial success, due to the tact and administrative energy of the Commandant of the Defence Corps, Major Morgan; and so long as the Government and Military Authorities give due regard to the commercial necessities of a port which exists only through and for commerce, this Chamber may be counted on to loyally support any really necessary military measures decided upon.

Customs Tariff.—The Customs Tariff Commission now sitting in Shanghai has our best wishes that its deliberations

may result in a tariff which,

whilst just to all, will lead to a

considerable increase in the

revenue of China, and, at the

same time, achieve the complete

elimination of the obnoxious

dues which so seriously hamper

trade in the interior of China

to-day.

In this connection it is pleasant

to be able to record that a

recent member of this Committee

—Mr. C. E. Anton—is now serv-

ing as a member of this Com-

mission.

German Propaganda in China.

—Evidences of continued enemy

propaganda and intrigue have

again and again come before your

Committee during the year,

though not least, the Post

Office. Nor do the annals of

the Chamber contain another

instance of the declaration of a

public holiday against the

Chamber's advice. In this con-

nection we would urge the

Government to make arrangements

for the Post Office to remain open

on all Bank and Public Holidays,

save Christmas Day and China

New Year's Day until 12

or 1 o'clock, since it would

prove a great convenience in

these days of uncertain mails

which the public would much

appreciate and would undoubtedly

be of very considerable assist-

ance to the trade of the Colony.

Volunteer Firemen.—Alarming

recurrent fires led the Fire

Insurance Associations to address

the Chamber on the serious con-

dition of the regular Fire Brigade,

due, it is alleged, to its being

undermanned and lacking in

necessary modern appliances.

The immediate release of

volunteer firemen from all

military duties, save the

annual Musketry Course, was

urged, and, after weeks of delay,

was partially conceded, though

we are still of the opinion that in

view of the admitted depletion of

the regular Brigade, volunteers

should be attracted and encoura-

ged by the granting of the full

concessions asked for.

Tounage.—On the whole, and

notwithstanding the handicaps

of the world-wide war and inter-

neine strife in China, there is

reason for gratitude that the

trade of South China was so well

maintained during the period

under review, but the limitations

of homeward freights both via

the Pacific and especially to

Europe, resulting from increased

requritioning of ships for food

carries, points to still more

difficult times ahead, and at

the moment, besides

great quantities of other general

cargo, there is over three million

dollars worth of raw silk packed

and awaiting shipment from

Canton to France, and the im-

mediate future of the Canton silk

industry is so seriously threatened

that both the Hongkong

Government and this Chamber

are devoting every effort to re-

lieve the situation, though at the

time of speaking no definite

results have yet been obtained.

In conclusion, I cannot help

expressing the fervent hope that

the great Republic of China, with

whom our lives and interests are

so closely allied, may soon emerge

from the strife and civil war

which has been her unhappy lot

for so many months past;

that by mutual compromise, if

needs be, the South shall again

agree with the North and for

the good of all, recognise one

Central Authority—that a

strong and stable Government

may emerge consisting of men

whose common aim is to protect

their country's interests, preserve

her rich resources by the open-

ing of ore, coal and other mines

and ever seek to improve methods

of communication and transit till

she takes her destined high place

by right in the Councils of the

world.—(Applause).

COMPANY REPORT.

The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 23rd inst., recommend the following allocation of profits.—To write off Deep Water Bay building and machinery \$15,000.00 To pay a Dividend of 30 cents per share \$20,000.00 To pay a Bonus to Staff ... 14,284.33 To place to Reserve Fund ... 35,000.00 And to carry forward to credit of next year's account ... 114,763.77 \$499,948.10

THE GRESSON STREET AFFRAY.

An Eye-Witness's Story of What Happened.

The hearing was continued at the Police-Court this morning of the case in which a Chinese is charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke in the Gresson Street affair.

Dr. McKenney said prisoner was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on the day of the Gresson Street affair. He was suffering from a bullet wound through the upper lip. The bullet had also entered the upper jaw and broken the palate. There was also a bullet wound at the lower extremity of the breastbone. This had passed between the right and left lung and lodged in the chest between the breastbone and the diaphragm. There was a bullet wound in the foot, but this was not of importance. He operated on the patient. The operation was for a twofold purpose—for remedying the condition of the jaw and to discover if injury had been done to the liver. Prisoner was discharged from hospital on February 1. He was put into the Gaol

ALSACE AND GERMANY.

A Ceaseless Protest.

M. Frederic Masson, the writer of the following article, of the claims of Alsace to be said to remain French, is one of the most distinguished of French historians. Librarian at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a member of the French Academy, he has written numerous works on Napoleon and his times.

During the middle of the seventeenth century, Germany was not a definitely constituted State, enclosed in well defined boundaries, composed of rigid elements, ruled by a recognised Constitution acknowledged by all possessed of a code of uniform law, and obeying one single chief in peace and war; she was the amalgamation of States of all dimensions, of the most varying importance; independent in fact if not in law, bound to the elected Chief of the Empire by a tie so feeble and subjected to so many restrictions that it might well be asked where the exercise of the central power began and where it ended. As has been said, "the Emperor possessed nothing intact but the insignia of his dignity." By virtue of its "Territorial Sovereignty," each State exercised over its own territory all rights of sovereignty that were not in contradiction with the public and general laws of the Empire; these ancient rights, prerogatives, liberties, privileges, territorial freedom, &c., were definitely assured to all the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire by the Treaty of Osnabrück; but those States of the Empire which sat in the Diet, and which had been nominated more by chance than by any fixed principle, were far from forming all the component parts of the Empire. Thus, the "Imperial Nobles," who had no vote in the Diet, acknowledged only the "Corps Germanicus" and the Emperor, enjoyed individually the rights of "territorial sovereignty," and, as a body, certain prerogatives which released their subjects from Imperial claims; thus the "Imperial" and imperial towns which, since 1800, sent deputies to the Diet, enjoyed all the rights of sovereignty by means of Constitutions which recognised the privileges that they had successively exercised, conquered or bought.

The Emperor was elected; formerly he was elected in the first degree by the Dukes and principal nobles, and in the second by what one may term the people—meaning those people who were in the "street" at Aix-la-Chapelle. Ever since the Bull published in 1338 by Charles IV. to the States of Nuremberg which has become the basis of the political rights of the Empire, the Emperor had been elected by the seven Electors—the Archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the Empire in Germany; the Archbishop of Cologne, arch-chancellor of the Empire in Italy; the Archbishop of Treves, arch-chancellor of the Empire in the German territories; the King of Bohemia, arch-cupbearer; the Count Palatine of the Rhine, arch-steward; the Duke of Saxony, arch-marshals; and the Margrave of Brandenburg, arch-chancellor.

What, then, was this Empire? The "Holy Roman Empire," the universal Empire. True, on the occasion of the election, each Elector swore by the Holy Gospel, by the faith by which he was sworn to God and the Holy Roman Empire, that according to all his discernment and judgment he wished to elect "a temporal chief of the Christian people," that is to say, "a King of the Romans, a future Emperor."

And that is why the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire claimed the whole of Italy, Belgium, Gaul, and many other States, kingdoms, and republics, but these claims were worth just as much as the exertion of them could impose.

Thus the possession of nearly the whole of Italy can be claimed by Germany with far more historical foundation than she can claim Alsace. Lorraine, if it is once admitted that all those countries that formed part of the Holy Roman Empire should be

incorporated in the German Empire. For Otto I., who conquered the Kingdom of Italy in 961, and who in 962 included it in his Empire, assuredly transmitted to his descendants, William II., his rights over the peninsula. Modern Germany is still more within bounds in claiming the Empire, of which she lost in 1815, and which lie between Geneva and Pavia, those of Liguria, and those of Tuscany (Vena, Montalto, and Monte-Santa Maria). Better still, if the stipulations of the Treaty of Westphalia are closely examined, it cannot be forgotten that the thirteen Swiss Cantons obtained from the Imperial States the acknowledgment of their independence, their entire freedom, and their exemption from the Empire only by the Treaty of Osnabrück, and that previously—that is to say, in 930—Switzerland was included in the legacy that Rudolph III. bequeathed to Conrad the Salic of the Kingdom of Arles, which comprised the two Burgundies. It was only at the beginning of the fourteenth century, that the Swiss attempted to free themselves; their struggle lasted until the opening of the sixteenth century, and their independence was only acknowledged in the middle of the seventeenth century.

There is no doubt that as soon as one enters the domain of ancient claims, and as soon as it is admitted that Might constitutes the sole Right, some alleged conquest will always be found for the benefit of Germany. "The Germans," wrote a celebrated lawyer in 1821, "were of all modern peoples the slowest to understand that justice exists in the social State only for the purpose of acting as a balance to force." It was only after innumerable attempts and many bloody wars that the Emperor succeeded, not in destroying, but in attenuating "this sovereign jurisdiction of the sword," which each holder of a fief defended as a sacred right. It was to get rid of this that Rudolph of Hapsburg decreed a public peace for three years, that his successors attempted vainly to carry out this task, and that Maximilian I., on the demand of the States themselves, decreed by the Diet of Worms in 1495 a perpetual public peace, to be assured, as far as possible, by the application of the sentence of banishment to those who infringed it, and by the creation of the Imperial Chamber.

The right of Might as a consequence of the negation of Right is the direct heritage and the tradition of the Germans; throughout the ages, no matter how it may be disguised, it exists as the basis of relations between Germany and all other nations, and even as the basis of relations between the Germans themselves. The entire history of the German people illustrates the declarations of their lawyers, attested by the words, which are without parallel in any other country, and have remained traditional: "Faut et Kolben Recht"—the domination of the right of the strongest. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, an attempt was being made in Germany to find a remedy for these continual abuses of Might, and a period where Might constituted the sole Right was soon to be entered upon.

The Reformation opens the period where the abuse of Force was at its height, for it was exercised in the name of religious doctrines which ought to have had as their object the assignment of its limitations. That most assuredly was the raison d'être of the ecclesiastical principalities. Their successors, it is true often lost sight of this object, but there was at least a hope, which at times became a reality, that a man animated by love and justice might ascend an episcopal throne.

The representatives of Alsace, faithful to the will of the Alsatian population, have affirmed in the French Chambers as well as in the Imperial Reichstag, their will to be and to remain French. Religion has been made a fresh occasion for persecution. The Holy Empire, an incoherent mass composed of thousands of parts, each possessing its own master and a different constitution, ruled by contradictory laws separated by tariff dues, varying monetary standards, absence of roads, often

at war one against the other, and generally hostile to the Holy Empire, a scathing mass, of which the various parts joined issue according to the interests of the moment, and formed more or less numerous and powerful legions, the Holy Empire, an almost fluid mass, of which the influence was subordinate to the external resources which the nominal Sovereign of the moment turned to his advantage, oscillated continually between its neighbours of the West, those of the South, and those of the East.

Possessed only of conventional frontiers, except on the side where it refused to recognize them, it oscillated sometimes in the direction of the Slavs or Letts, and sometimes in that of the French or the Czechs. Boundary lines appear and disappear with each treaty of peace, and without any reason for their existence being formulated, for the German race, even though it stretches to infinity, is easily penetrated and assimilated by other races.

The King of Spain, who was also Archduke of Austria, in the election of 1519 triumphed by a majority of one over the King of France. The two Royal houses thenceforth became rivals, and of whom many were members of

the "Corps de la Noblesse Immediate" of Lower Alsace or of the "Corps de la Noblesse Immediate" of Orleans, they extended their almost sovereign authority over more than 1,300 localities, of which the greater number to-day form as many communes. The list of them will be found in "L'Alsace Noble," by Lehr (Strassburg, 1870, 4th, Vol. III.), together with the most accurate map that has ever been made up to the present. The most important possessions belonged with all sovereign rights to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, to the Duke of Valentinois, to the Duke of Wartemburg, to the Margrave of Baden, to the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, to the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, to the Republic of Mulhouse, to the Prince-Bishops of Strassburg, of Spire, and of Bile, to the three branches of the Palatine House, to the princely Houses of Hohenlohe, Loswethaupt, Littange, and Salm.

The result of this arrangement was the strongest disparity in government and administration, and, in spite of all the efforts of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, the most complete disorder. Consequently, when in 1783 the States General were convened by King Louis XVI., the desire for unity, the wish to end the feudal regime and the demarcation of German Princes, were the outstanding features of the elections in Alsace. All the deputies of the Tier-Eat, the greater part of those of the clergy, and some of those of the nobility declared themselves from that time as being in favour of reform of the Revolution, and of French nationality. It may be that previous to 1789 Alsace was still German; it is certain that she was feudal, and that she impatiently endured the masters whom she hated. When, on the occasion of the Federation of 1790, Alsace swore fidelity to the new-born France, it was not conquest, but free choice and unanimous desire that made her French. She kept this oath of allegiance in 1793, although she was surrounded by counter-revolutionary troops at the very moment that the Alsatians were placing new boundary posts on her territory; she kept it magnificently against the invaders in 1814, 1815, and in 1870. After the Assembly of 1789 and until the Assembly of 1871, she sent to the French Parliament the wisest, the firmest, the most energetic, and the most honest men, all passionately devoted to their country and to liberty.

The representatives of Alsace, the scutcheon of the ten Imperial towns situated in Alsace . . . without reserve, and with all jurisdiction, sovereignty, and supreme authority." The essential point in the eyes of the Emperor was that the King of France should not enter the Diet where he might have proved an insuperable rival. But there was nothing extraordinary in the case, the King of Sweden, Prussia, England, Hungary, and Spain having been members of the Diet for such part of their States as had been portions of the Empire.

Not Allowed to Land.

A Hawaiian and Chinese on board the Dutch steamer Gonda, which arrived in Kobe recently from Yokohama, were prohibited from landing. One had no passport and the other was found to be suffering from disease.

The King of France consented to this arrangement, but it was he who had raised the question. As to the Bishop of Strasburg and Bale the town of Strasburg, the Abbe of Marbeck and of Lure, the Abbe of Andlau, the Palatines of Peilzheim, and the nobility of Lower Alsace, as well as the ten Imperial towns under the Prefecture of Haguenau, the King undertook to respect the right which they had theretofore enjoyed of being directly amenable to the Holy Empire.

This stipulation was faithfully observed, and if the town of Strasburg voluntarily ceded itself to the King of France in 1861, it nevertheless maintained, in the same manner as the Imperial towns of the Prefecture of Haguenau, its singularly complicated constitution, dividing the power between the nobles and the people, Stellmeister, Ammeisters, the Grand Senate, the Permanent Colleges, the Thirteen, the Fifteen, and the Twenty-first. The only innovation introduced by France was in 1685, when a Royal official was authorised to attend the meetings of the magistracy in a consultative capacity.

As for the German nobles who had possessions in Alsace, and of whom many were members of

Electors and Imperial towns allied themselves with the French against the Austrians, who had been again invested by the papal election and by the pontifical confirmation with the Imperial dignity.

When, after more than one hundred years of uninterrupted struggle—for certain of the civil and religious wars in France assumed the character of a conflict between French and Germans, if not Germany—the two States, and nearly the whole of Europe, whom they had dragged into their quarrel, met together for the greatest negotiation in which the Pope in 1830 took the initiative, France claiming as a "satisfaction" the sovereignty of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which Henry II. had conquered in 1552; then Upper and Lower Alsace, to the Duke of Valentinois, to the Duke of Wartemburg, to the Margrave of Baden, to the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, to the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, to the Republic of Mulhouse, to the Prince-Bishops of Strassburg, of Spire, and of Bile, to the three branches of the Palatine House, to the princely Houses of Hohenlohe, Loswethaupt, Littange, and Salm.

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After the secularization of the ecclesiastical principalities, and their seizure by lay Princes, there remained only the harabes of men, who oppressed the peasant, the serf, and the people. Religion has been made a fresh occasion for persecution.

The Holy Empire, an incoherent mass composed of thousands of parts, each possessing its own master and a different constitution, ruled by contradictory laws separated by tariff dues, varying monetary standards, absence of roads, often

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.
BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$650

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton b. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 115

Unions sa. \$800

Yangtze b. ex 73. \$105

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$350

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. n. \$77

Steamboats b. \$16

Indos (Def.) s. \$155

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Shells n. 117/5

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$86

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$97

Langkats n. t. 15

Rangs b. \$83

Trombs b. \$97

Urais s. \$20

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$84

Kowloon Docks sa. \$133

Shai Docks sa. t. 65

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$80

H. K. Hotels b. \$87

Land Invest. n. \$85

H'phrys Est. b. \$85

K'loon Lands b. \$27

Shai Lands n. t. 70

West Points n. \$78

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 165

Kung Yiks b. t. 14.25

S'hai Cottons b. t. 130

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 7.35

Oriental b. t. 40/-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. 89

China Light & P. b. 84

Providents b. \$7.10

Dairy Farms b. \$29

Green Islands b. \$7.80

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$205

Ropes b. & sa. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. n. \$640

Trams, Peak, old. n. \$81

Trams, Peak, new. ca. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$11

Watsons n. \$55

Wm. Powells b. \$85

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. SATURDAY 12 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:-

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
OR CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
OR AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Send Coupons to:-
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BRITISH FLYERS: I.

Some Incidents of the War.
There is a song, of which the British soldier never seems to tire, whose fourth verse goes like this:- "Your men went to mow a meadow; four men, three men, two men, one man (and his dog) went to mow a meadow."

The other verses are equally entertaining (differing only in the number of men engaged), the tune is a simple one, and by, say, the forty-second verse (was the novice in familiar with both words and music, and ready to join in? Ask one of your friends in the Army to give you the air, and then try it for yourself). Just now I am going to tell you quite a different story; the story of four men who "went to bomb, went to bomb & hang". It is as typical of the British Army as the song.

The four men set out to "do their damndest" to a certain German aerodrome. No. 1 dived on to the aerodrome to about 300 feet, got into line with a row of machines all spread out ready for him, and dropped his bombs on them. Having got to the end of the line (and also to the end of his bombs) he swooped up and dived again. He had no bombs now, but he had a machine gun, and he sprayed the line lovingly with bullets. "My emergency tank was shot this time", he says carelessly in his report, as the Germans had evidently got busy. However he "went round again and repeated this action" a third time, just for luck, and then steered for home. This may have finished his official job of work, but on his way home—however we must get back to the Aerodrome, which is what we are concerned with at the moment.

No. 2, following No. 1, went down to 400 feet and dropped his bombs, and saw them all explode in front of the hangars. He then went round the aerodrome at 200 feet, firing his machine gun into the hangars and at a machine gun crew—presumably the one which had disabled No. 1's emergency tank. "The machine gun crew", says No. 2 modestly "ceased fire while I was flying at them". One much better story than "A.A.M."

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui & Co.
Telephone 225-4121

POST OFFICE.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenan and Mengku and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unarmored and articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold, silver, tinned or unmanufactured including gold soia and articles consisting partly of containing gold; All manufacture of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations issued by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (I) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Statements as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shauki and Sheungshui.—Week days 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Weekdays, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Samtsui and Samtien.—Week days, 1 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shenzhen.—Weekdays, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 8 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

From 4th Mar. to 10th Mar.
Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 2.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m.; Holidays, 2.30 p.m.
Shek Kui.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmou.—Week days, 4 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 8 p.m.; Sundays, 8 p.m.; Holidays, 8 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 5, 11h. 37m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock.

An anticyclone is again central over N. China; pressure has increased slightly over that region and has decreased slightly elsewhere.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.03 inch against an average of 3.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

South coast of China be- The same between H.K. and Lantau. as No. 1.

South coast of China be- The same between H.K. and Hainan. as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. March 5, a.m.

Station. Height. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Vostoek. 6a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Nemuro. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Hakodate. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Tokio. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Kochi. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Nagasaki. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Esigama. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Ushima. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Naha. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Ishijima. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Bonin Is. 5a. 30.11. 63 100 ne 100
Whaiwei. 6a. 31.12. 63 81 ne 2 of
Hankow. 6a. 31.12. 63 81 ne 2 of
Ichang. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Elukiang. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Changsha. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Shanghai. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Gutian. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Sharp P. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Amoy. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Swatow. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Taikoo. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Taichu. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Taian. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Kashan. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Pdoras. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Coton. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
B.K. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Gap Rock. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Macao. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Wocho. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Pakhoi. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Hoibow. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Phuilen. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Tourane. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
C.S.J. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Atari. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Dagupan. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Manila. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Legaspi. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Tacloban. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Dollo. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Surigao. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of
Labuan. 6a. 30.10. 63 81 ne 2 of

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 5, 1918.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hall, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

NOTICE.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW ARTISTES. NEW ACTS.

REMEMBER WE PROMISE A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the

\$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, C. M. Bruce, R. Alton & W. Symons, Proprietor. Agents.

Pathe's Gazette and A Screaming Comedy.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE OF

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 21st February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 90, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs.

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

Public Roup.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup.

FRIDAY, the 15th March 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of the Stock of the Kowloon Cap Dairy Farm Co.

Comprising:-

1. Bull.

23 Cows.